

EXPLOSION ROCKS CITY OF NEW YORK; CAUSES BIG LOSS

Six-Story Building of Jarvis
Warehouse Company Is
Mysteriously Wrecked.

ERIE RAILROAD REPAIR
SHOPS ALSO ARE DAMAGED

Rigid Investigation Now Being
Conducted by Federal, State
and City Officials.

PEOPLE GREATLY EXCITED

Conservative Estimates Place the
Damage Done at a Million and
a Half Dollars.

[By Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, March 26.—Fire following a series of unexplained explosions destroyed the six-story building of the Jarvis Warehouse Company, Inc., near the Erie Railroad terminal in Jersey City, late today and badly damaged the Erie repair shops. No loss of life had been reported to-night. The material damage was estimated by Jersey City policemen and fire officials at close to \$1,500,000. The goods stored in the warehouse, said to have included a quantity of chemicals, were a total loss. The cause of the explosions has not yet been determined, though a rigid investigation was begun at once by Federal, State and city authorities. The first of the terrific detonations, which occurred shortly after 3 o'clock, shook windows in downtown Manhattan and caused considerable alarm. Burning clinders, which arose in the warehouse, were easily extinguished, but a heavy cloud of black smoke, were carried by the wind across the North River and fell along the water front. While the excitement was at its height, the Erie ferry-house, on the New York side of the river, was discovered to be on fire. A lighter case of loaded with several hundred boxes of cotton also was blazing fiercely, and still further south the Hoboken ferry slip of the Lackawanna Railroad was on fire.

SAVES LIVES OF WORKERS

The Erie ferry-house was aflame in the second story to the roof. These fires were easily extinguished. Employed in the Jarvis warehouse were between forty and fifty men, but the prompt alarm is believed to have enabled all to escape. Scores of persons in the streets were cut off by falling glass. Hundreds of windows, some of them a mile away, were blown out by the blasts. Several small frame buildings were wrecked by the explosions. Frightened women and children filled the streets in the congested sections of Jersey City and Hoboken. The fire spread with such rapidity that the Jersey City firemen soon called for outside aid. Engines and other apparatus were sent from Hoboken, New York and other points. By desperate efforts, the firemen contained the flames to an area covering about two acres.

DOZEN ENGINES WRECKED

IN ERIE REPAIR SHOP
More than 200 employees, a number of them women, were at work in the Erie shops. All had time to escape before the flames reached the buildings. Not only were the shops badly damaged, but ten or twelve locomotives were destroyed. In addition, a dozen loaded and empty freight cars were burned. A large pile of coal also was ignited, and was still burning late at night. E. J. Jarvis, secretary and treasurer of the storage warehouse company, said he could not explain the explosions. The United States government had been using the warehouse, but only as a private patron. Mr. Jarvis said the loss to his concern and his patrons probably would reach \$1,000,000. Immediately after the explosion a large force of soldiers from Hoboken and a company of coast guards from New York were hurried to the scene, and they aided in fighting the fire.

LARGE SUM RAISED

Nights of Columbus Welfare Work Fund Gave Over \$4,000,000
Mark.
[By Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, March 26.—A contribution of \$250,000 to-day by the Carnegie foundation added the finishing touch to the campaign conducted by the nights of Columbus in the Archdiocese of New York to raise \$2,500,000 for relief work among American soldiers and lifted the total to-night to \$4,000,000, with reports not all in. The gift of the Carnegie Foundation was the largest single contribution recorded during the drive, which ended officially last night. The donation was made chiefly through the efforts of John Root. Another gift reported to-night was \$5,000 by the Baseball War Relief Society. Among the baseball men subscribing were John K. Tener, president of the National League, and Harry N. Ampsard, president of the New York Nationals.

Roba Boyhood Friend.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., March 25.—Henry Illestchko met John Beckman, a boyhood friend, on the street here, took him to his room and showed him his life's savings. Beckman disguised himself as Illestchko, went to the bank, took the gold and buried it in a park. Police officer traced Beckman to the park and discovered the gold.

Limit Shipments to Boys "Over There"

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, March 26.—Shipments of any articles to troops in France, unless they have been requested by the soldier himself, was forbidden to-day by Major-General March, acting chief of staff. No explanation of the order was given in the statement issued by General March, but it is known that the purpose is to conserve transportation space. Warning that such action might become necessary unless relatives and friends of the soldiers eliminated all unnecessary shipments was issued recently by the Post-Office Department. General March's order follows: "In future, shipments of any articles to members of the American expeditionary forces abroad will be limited to those articles which have been requested by the individual to whom same is to be shipped, such request having been approved by his regimental or higher commander. Parcel post shipments will be accepted by the post-office authorities and other shipments by express or freight companies only upon presentation of the above approved request in each individual case."

PUT PATRIOTISM ABOVE PARTY, MARSHALL URGES

Challenges Wisconsin to Cast Off
Her Thralldom to Foes of
America.

OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR DAVIES

Tells Republicans of La Follette's
State They Are Half for Kaiser,
Half for America and All Against
Wilson—On Trial Before World.

MADISON, WIS., March 26.—Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall opened his speaking campaign in behalf of Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate for United States Senator in Wisconsin, here to-night by appealing to Republicans. "I come to Wisconsin to learn whether 100,000 Republicans will not count the loss of partisanship cheap if thereby Wisconsin may be saved to the Union," the Vice-President said. "No Republican can come to the Senate from the State of Wisconsin without a feeling on the part of the imperial German government that that Senator, having changed his mind once, may, by the shifting of a few hundred votes in Wisconsin, be induced to change it again. Your State is under suspicion. You Republicans have made the issue here in Wisconsin. If the vote at the primary is based upon the charges and countercharges which you have made against the other, you are about half for America, half for the Kaiser and all against Wilson. It makes no difference how pure and patriotic the purposes of the Republican candidate may be, to be elected he is now bidding for the vote of German sympathizers, for the vote of the traitor, for the vote of the seditionist, for the vote of the pacifist, for the vote of the man so hidebound in politics that he rejoices at every mistake made by the President or his advisers, for the vote of the man who is willing to make an inglorious peace, for the vote of the disappointed profiteer and the vote of the man who wanted our citizens and our ships to stay off the high seas and who wanted an embargo placed upon the sale of munitions of war in the markets of the world. By these votes, and these votes alone, can the Republican candidate hope to be elected, for Mr. Davies would, I believe, scorn to receive them. It is up to you, Mr. Republican, to answer whether you are for the party or whether you are for the State. Wisconsin is not only on trial before America, but the Republicans of Wisconsin are on trial before the world."

Member of French Mission Gives His
Opinion After Touring Can-
tonments.

BOSTON, March 26.—Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Azan, a member of the French mission to the United States, returned here to-day from a tour of inspection of National Army cantonments in the Northern section of the country. "I have no misgivings, after what I have just seen," he said, "of the account that the National Army of the United States will give of itself on the other side." Colonel Azan's tour was arranged by this government, in order that by his suggestions the troops might be better fitted for service. Speaking of the comparative advancement of the twenty-five or more camps included in the Northern district, he said that from his observation he believed Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., to be at the greatest disadvantage of all. "It is not due to any fault of the instruction or the instructors there," he continued, "any more than it is to a lack of endeavor or patriotism on the part of the men. But the weather has been against them in this latitude."

Seaplane Accident Fatal.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A seaplane accident at Pensacola, Fla., resulting in the death of Ensign Michael Joseph Delehanty, naval reserves, Boston, Mass., was reported to the Navy Department to-day.

Ratifies Fry Amendment.

BOSTON, March 26.—The House of the Massachusetts Legislature late today ratified the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution by a vote of 145 to 91. The resolution now goes to the Senate.

LONG REST PERIOD AFTER THIRD LOAN

Fourth Issue Will Not Be on
Market Until Next
Fall.

ALLIES WILL GET FUNDS

Secretary McAdoo Discloses
Government's Financial Plans
for Liberty Sale.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, March 26.—The government's general financial plans for the next eight months, disclosed to-night by Secretary McAdoo, provide for a long period of rest from bond issues after the third loan of \$2,000,000,000 next month, and for floating of the fourth Liberty loan next October or November. The amount of the fourth loan probably will be greater than any of those that have gone before, and to prepare for it the Treasury next summer probably will start the issuance of certificates of indebtedness in considerable amounts. Loans to allies will be continued, and more than \$2,000,000,000 authorization for this purpose still remains. Congress is expected to approve extension of further credits to the sum of \$1,000,000,000. Mr. McAdoo estimates that this will be sufficient to fill allied needs until October. Actual credits and payments are made at the secretary's discretion, subject only to Congress. In the same way, the amount of certificates of indebtedness actually to be issued depends on Secretary McAdoo's decision. These are issued usually for ninety-day periods, and are redeemable at times when receipts from Liberty loans or taxes are heavy. Secretary McAdoo will appear tomorrow before the Ways and Means Committee to explain further the details of the bill.

DECIDES ON DENOMINATIONS
OF THIRD LIBERTY ISSUE

The secretary to-night explained that he plans to issue third Liberty bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, as in the first and second loans, and that terms of payment in installments will be substantially the same as in the past. The secretary's statement disposed of reports that the \$50 "baby bond" might be abandoned in the third loan for the sake of encouraging investment of such small amounts in war savings stamps. The function of the war savings organization throughout the country was clearly defined by Mr. McAdoo to-night in a statement addressed to Liberty loan and war savings workers. Both are to co-operate; the war savings campaign is not to be slackened, but sale of Liberty bonds is to be the main object. "In the coming Liberty loan drive," said the secretary, "the war savings organizations should continue their efforts in the formation of war savings societies, education work in the schools and general thrift propaganda. Their actual selling organizations should, however, be combined with the Liberty loan organization, to the end that during this period sales of government securities, both Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, should be made in the largest amounts possible to each individual buyer, but the purchase of Liberty loan bonds, rather than war savings stamps, should, during this period, be the main object. To this end, during this period, all donated advertising space should be donated to Liberty loan offerings. FIRST EFFORT OF DRIVE TO SELL LIBERTY BONDS

The first effort of both the Liberty loan and war savings organizations during the coming drive should be to sell Liberty loan bonds. On the other hand, there are persons who are unable to buy Liberty loan bonds, and all these persons should be urged to buy war savings stamps.

With regard to partial payment subscriptions to Liberty loan bonds, these should be encouraged, but where employers of labor or others have formed efficient war savings societies, which are actually obtaining systematic and adequate subscriptions to war savings stamps, this work should not be interfered with by an endeavor to supersede the war savings societies by the introduction of the partial payment plan for subscriptions to Liberty loan bonds. Such war savings societies should make every possible endeavor to promote the sale not only of war savings stamps, but Liberty loan bonds during the coming drive.

The loyal army workers in both these organizations must realize that they are working for a common cause, though by different methods; that each is a part of the Treasury Department force, and that each is under Treasury Department control.

COMPLETE HARMONY AND
UNITY OF PURPOSE

"Complete harmony and unity of purpose helps both organizations in the attainment of the purpose of each—the successful financing of the war on a sound basis." About \$120,000,000 worth of thrift and war savings stamps have been sold since the movement was started last December 5. Many messages expressing surprise and gratification at the comparatively small size of the third Liberty loan and the interest rate of 4 1/4 per cent reached the Treasury to-day from bankers and business men. Arrangements will be made soon for conversion of the 3 1/2 per cent bonds of the first loan and the 4s of the second into the new 4 1/4 per cent bonds. It is also planned to prepare enough of the third loan bonds in advance, so that many of the bonds of smaller denominations will be ready for delivery on payment during the campaign.

INCREASE FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House to-night passed a bill granting permanent increases of from 10 to 20 per cent in the salaries of virtually all postal employees.

ENEMY POSITIONS HEAVILY SHELLED

Town Occupied by Huns Made
Too Hot for Them by
American Fire.

ARTILLERY IS WELL SERVED

Many Direct Hits Scored on En-
emy Dugouts—Newly Uni-
formed Enemy Suffers.

[By Associated Press.]
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 26.—The American artillery continues to heavily shell towns held by the Germans and German batteries opposite the Toul sector with gas. The Germans themselves have reciprocated in kind, but the doses of gas sent against the Americans have been repeatedly as large as they have received. The town of Richecourt north of Nivray, one of the targets of the Americans, has been abandoned, so far as American patrols which reconnoitered near the town were able to determine. The American artillery also is keeping up a stream of other shells on enemy positions in this region. St. Baussant, northeast of Richecourt, has been heavily shelled with high-explosive projectiles, while German first-line trenches repeatedly have been hit and leveled and enemy dugouts and snipers' posts completely silenced. "Fritz" or "Billy Boche," as the American doughboys are beginning to call the Germans, is a persistent sniper on this sector. As fast as the American silence one nest another starts the annoyance, and then the job has to be done all over again.

AMERICAN GUN TEAM
BREAKS UP SNIPERS' NEST

This forenoon a group of American snipers discovered an enemy nest close by and promptly opened fire on it. The Germans replied with their rifles, and then fired about three dozen or so grenades. Apparently, the Germans had come to stay, and did not intend to be chased out. One of the American thirty-seven-millimeter gun teams then got into action against the nest, and, owing to its accurate fire, no more Germans were seen at this particular point, and there was no further annoyance. A number of these same little guns obtained direct hits in enemy communications trenches while men were passing through them, and also fired effectively, as did snipers, on parties of Germans, who were dressed in light and dark-blue uniforms. The first time these uniforms were seen on this front, one of the American sharpshooters reported that he had spotted a number of these new "spring suits" by knocking the wearers into the mud with bullets from his Springfield. Normal aerial activity continued to-day, the weather being favorable until late in the afternoon, when clouds and light snow hurriedly passed over the line. One enemy plane flew low over one of the American positions during photographic work. The American antiaircraft gunners had a number of chances during the day to show their skill, and this they did. They drove off enemy airmen who attempted, singly or in groups, to prowl over the line. There were several aerial combats between planes carrying American observers at the guns, but these were without result, probably because the airmen were unable to get close enough to the Germans. Overcoats, which had been discarded since last week, were found to be exceedingly comfortable again to-night, as a frigid wind blew in from the northeast.

TWO MEN OF AMERICAN
PATROL IN STIFF SKIRMISH

Two men of an American patrol, while inspecting enemy trenches in the Toul sector early this morning, encountered fifteen of the enemy, and immediately opened fire with their rifles. They also used grenades, and, after a few minutes, managed to get away safely, taking turns at covering each other's retreat. They got back to the American lines without a scratch, but it is known that three Germans were killed and others were wounded.

Two encounters are reported between American reconnoitering patrols and new listening posts.

GREAT ARMY IN CLASS 1

Under Reclassification, 2,500,000 of the
Registrants Are Available
At Once.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Approximately 2,500,000 draft registrants have been placed in class 1, under the questionnaire system of reclassification, according to nearly complete reports to the provost-marshal-general's office, it was learned to-day. If Congress passes the bill allowing the apportionment to be made on the basis of the number of men in class 1, virtually all of the 800,000 registrants to be called under the second draft will come from the first class. Only such technical men and industrial workers as are not available among the registrants in the first class will be called from the deferred classifications.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK

Will Address Maine Republican Organ-
ization at Portland Thurs-
day Evening.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 26.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, having regained his vigor, following his recent operation, will leave here tomorrow, en route to Portland, Me., where he will make an address on Thursday evening before the Republican organization of that State.

EXPLOSION KILLS TWO

Nine Others Were Injured and Town
Shaken When Acetylene Tank
Let Go.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26.—Two were killed and nine injured when an acetylene tank exploded in the chain room of a merchant ship being repaired at the Volk and Murdoch Shipyard here this afternoon. The cause of the explosion is not known. The terrific explosion felled workmen in the plant and shook buildings in that vicinity. Several of the men were hurled into the river. Two of the injured are reported to be fatal. The head and flesh was torn completely off R. Rawley. The tank arched only to-day, and was in use only a few hours when the explosion occurred.

OFFENSIVE DRIVE LOSES MOMENTUM

New High Record for Bond Dealings
Follows Demand for Liberty Issues

[By Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, March 26.—A new high record for dealings in bonds was made on the Stock Exchange to-day, when an incessant demand for Liberty issues, chiefly the second or unconverted 4s, resulted in a total turnover of about \$20,000,000 in Liberties alone. This exceeds all previous records in the history of the exchange, the nearest approach being that of November 11, 1904, when prices declined precipitately in what was known as a "rich man's panic." To-day's sensational accumulation of the country's war bonds was plainly the direct result of Secretary McAdoo's statement, issued overnight from Washington, which gave a general outline of the forthcoming loan. Bankers and bond dealers had ex-

pected that the next issue would far exceed the \$3,000,000,000 mark, and were confident the interest rate would be fixed at no less than 4 1/2 per cent. The nonconvertible feature of the new issue also gave rise to some disappointment, which found expression in to-day's free absorption of existing issues. According to common belief, a very considerable part of the day's purchases was for account of wealthy individuals and financial institutions. Lacking full details of the new loan, representative bankers were disinclined to express any definite opinion, except to say that its success was virtually assured. All but about \$3,000,000 of the day's transactions in Liberty issues was contributed by the second 4s, at a range of 97.24 to 97.94, an overnight advance of almost 1 per cent.

FAIL TO DRAFT YOUTHS
REACHING 21 SINCE JUNE 5

Senate Indulges in Debate on Com-
pulsory, Universal Military
Training.

THINKS WAR WILL END SOON

Senator Sherman Says He Hopes Sec-
retary Baker's Visit to France
Will Change His Views as to
More Intensive Instruction.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Another unsuccessful effort to pass the War Department bill extending the selective draft act to youths reaching twenty-one years of age since June 5, 1917, was made to-day by the Senate. Debate on the compulsory universal military training amendment of Senator New, again prevented a vote, but leaders still hoped to dispose of the bill in time for its operation in connection with the next draft. Senator Sherman accepted an amendment offered by Senator Sterling, providing that youths between nineteen and twenty-one, subject to the proposed universal training, would be required to spend six months in camp during the two-year training period. Senator Fletcher urged the Indiana Senator to withdraw his amendment, saying the war probably would end within six months, and that no men would be secured for the army under the plan. In declining, Senator New said he hoped universal training would become a permanent military policy. Senator Sherman, speaking for the amendment, criticized Secretary Baker's opposition to the universal training policy, and expressed the hope that when the secretary returns from Europe, he "will have ceased in his heart to be a pacifist."

Senator Kirby opposed the amendment, declaring the training plan would draw on offices and supplies needed for the fighting forces and impair the nation's war machine. Although favoring universal training, as a permanent national policy, Senator Townsend doubted the wisdom of Senator New's training plan as a war measure.

FIXES PRICES OF STEEL

Basic Pig Iron and Scrap Steel Will
Cost Less Between April 1
and July 1.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, March 26.—Prices on ore, coke and steel and steel products, recommended previously by the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board, subject to revision on April 1, were ordered by President Wilson to-day to be continued in effect until July 1. From April 1 to July 1, however, the maximum price of basic pig iron was ordered reduced from \$33 to \$32 per gross ton, and of scrap steel from \$26 to \$25 per gross ton. It is provided that new contracts calling for delivery of these products on or after July 1 are not to specify a price except with the understanding that it is subject to revision by any authorized government agency. The announcement was made after approval by the President of a recommendation made to him by the price-fixing committee, and all manufacturers and producers are expected to observe the maximum price.

EXPLOSION KILLS TWO

Nine Others Were Injured and Town
Shaken When Acetylene Tank
Let Go.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26.—Two were killed and nine injured when an acetylene tank exploded in the chain room of a merchant ship being repaired at the Volk and Murdoch Shipyard here this afternoon. The cause of the explosion is not known. The terrific explosion felled workmen in the plant and shook buildings in that vicinity. Several of the men were hurled into the river. Two of the injured are reported to be fatal. The head and flesh was torn completely off R. Rawley. The tank arched only to-day, and was in use only a few hours when the explosion occurred.

CHAIRMAN HURLEY TELLS
OF VAST SHIPBUILDING

Paints Glowing Picture of Accom-
plishments During Past
Three Months.

IN DIRE NEED OF VESSELS

"We Have Men, Guns and Supplies,"
Said Speaker, "but No Ships in
Which to Transport Them to the
Front."

NEW YORK, March 26.—Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, addressing the National Maritime League here to-night, drew a glowing picture of the shipbuilding program, and for the first time made public information regarding new shipyards and launching ways already built and under construction. "Nearly as much tonnage has been constructed in American waters in the past three months as in the other maritime nations of the world combined," declared Chairman Hurley. "If by the exercise of magic a bridge could be thrown across the Atlantic, over which our armies, their artillery and supply trains could move rapidly and unhampered to the battle lines of France, would any military man in Rome, Vienna, Paris, London or Washington have any doubt but what the world would be made free for democracy before this year goes out? We have the men, we have the guns, we have the supplies. But without means of getting them to the front we might as well be without them, and unless we get our men to the battle line we will not win this war. "So it all comes back to ocean transportation—to the vital need of ships. Fail there and we fail utterly. Upon the Shipping Board has devolved the responsibility of supplying this need, and supplying it under the most extraordinary conditions that ever existed. "When we took hold of the job of shipbuilding," continued Mr. Hurley, "we found that there were no shipyards in existence with which we could place an order. We were facing a necessity of creating an entirely new industry. "There were thirty-seven steel shipyards in America at the time we entered the war. We have located eighty-one additional steel and wooden yards, while eighteen other yards have been expanded. "We are building in the new and expanded yards 225 new steel shipyards, or twenty-six more than at present exist in all of the shipyards of England. If we had been content with doing the job in a small way, we might have built a few new yards and added a little to our capacity. A few ships might have been finished more quickly. But it was the spirit and will of America to do the job in a big way, and the judgment of the country will be vindicated by the results when all these new yards are completed and are turning out ships. Many of these yards have actually been finished. The new industry we have created will make America the greatest maritime nation in the history of the world. "It took Germany forty years to build up her military machine. In less than eight months we have built up a shipbuilding machine which, when it gets into full swing, will defeat the military machine of Germany. "It took Henry Ford, with all his genius for organization and standardization, sixteen years in which to develop his enormous production. It has required twenty years for the United States Steel Corporation to develop its activities to the point where they represent an organization one-half as large as has been undertaken by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. AMERICA HAS BIGGEST
MOST COLOSSAL JOB

"The American government, backed by the American people, has undertaken a far mightier job, and will put it through."

"Struggling against something that cannot be avoided is more baffling than struggling against something that can be avoided. You can appeal to striking men to go back to work, but you can make no appeal against zero weather. We did what we could. We told the new shipyards to go ahead and use dynamite in locating their pilings. The men in those new yards fought the bitter

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

BRITISH FORCES TURN PRUSSAINS TOWARD THE SOUTH

Progress of Enemy Materi-
ally Slackened After Six
Days of Fighting.

AMERICAN TROOPS FIGHT
WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES

Now Preparing to Strike Deadly
Blow to Foe at Oppor-
tune Moment.

GERMAN LOSSES FRIGHTFUL

Observers at the Battle Front Claim
20 Per Cent of Army Has
Been Lost.

[By Associated Press.]

After six days of terrific fighting, the German offensive in France is beginning to show signs of losing its momentum. The progress of the enemy has materially slackened, and the form of the dent made in the allied line west of Cambrai has begun to resemble the familiar wedge of an offensive which carries all before it. At its apex this wedge has gone beyond Albert to the south of that place, and is to the westward of the old allied line as it stood a year ago when Von Hindenburg began his "strategic retreat." From this point the line runs off to the northeast at a gentle angle, with the line to the south running back until it reaches the Oise River. In spite of tremendous exertions and terrible losses, the German efforts to widen the tip of this salient were defeated on Tuesday. The British lines have stood firm to the north and have forced the Germans to turn southward to the point of least resistance. Official statements issued at London confirm the report from Berlin that American forces are engaged in the struggle. They are reported as "fighting shoulder to shoulder" with the French and British in the region of Roye, on the southern side of the salient driven into the allied front. There has been no official report sent to Washington as to the identity of these troops who are taking part in this greatest battle in history.

ALLIES GETTING READY
TO STRIKE TELLING BLOW

With the slackening of the German pace there come indications that the allies are ready to strike back somewhere along the front. Just where this blow will be launched will not be known until it is struck, but it may be expected that its impact will be terrific. It is known that the allied war council at Versailles created a great strategic reserve of men to be used in just the contingency which confronts the armies which have borne the brunt of the fighting since last Thursday morning.

This force probably will be launched when and where it is believed it will break the force of the German onslaught and send the enemy reeling back over the desert from which the British have slowly withdrawn. Each succeeding day reveals the plans of the Germans absolutely correct, and the allied lines west of Cambrai, a terrain which could not be defended by Von Hindenburg a year ago. Each official report shows that this sector is vulnerable from a military standpoint, and that the Germans have paid a terrible price for their advance to the lines established by the allies during the first two years of warfare. It is officially reported that seventy German divisions, or 840,000 men, have taken part in the fighting, and that troops have been moved from every part of the western battle front to re-enforce the armies which have been forcing the British to fall back. Observers at the front say that the German losses have been frightful, and that the enemy has lost from 10 to 22 per cent of his men, by the most conservative estimates.

ARTILLERY UNABLE TO KEEP
UP WITH GERMAN INFANTRY

The situation as it stands seems to be a repetition of the dash of General von Kluck on Paris in 1914, when the German artillery and transport could not keep up with the infantry, and the French were able to turn back the invaders at the Marne. Reports from various sectors in the last two days have indicated that the German infantry, relying on its mass attacks, has fought without the customary assistance of artillery. To bring up heavy guns requires time, and the German advance will steadily become more painful and costly.

While the German line of communication has been growing longer, the British have been constantly moved nearer their base of supplies. It is probable that the line where stern battle will be given is not far away from the present position of the allied armies.

There has been continued activity on the Italian front, but no attacks of importance have been made by either side in this theater of the war. The American lines in the Lunenburg and Toul sectors have been bombarded once more, but no infantry fighting is reported there. North of the Somme battle held there have been no engagements of significance. The British troops in Palestine have captured the village of Es-Salt, in the hills to